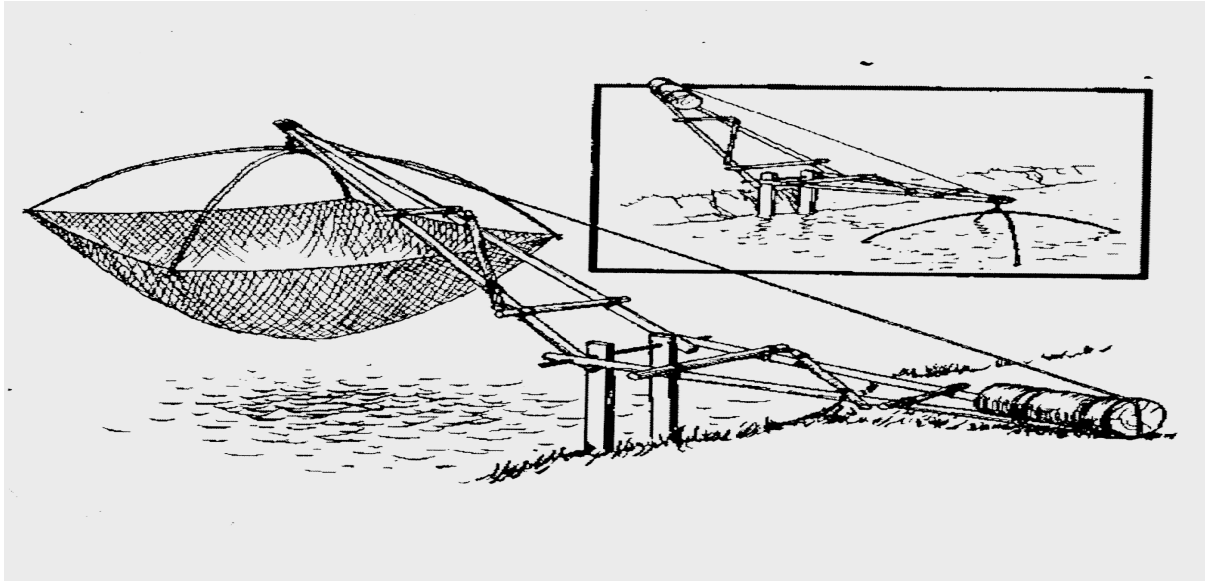


How to Make Cantilever Fishing Nets:

Cantilever fishing nets are simple structures used for dip fishing. They can be used for day fishing, by casting bait out over the lowered net (or by tying bait to the center of the net), then raising the net periodically, to retrieve fish, crabs, or crayfish that were attracted to the bait. They can also be used for night fishing, by securing a light source (such as a torch, lantern, or flashlight) to the end of the cantilever (above the lowered net), and then raising the net periodically, to retrieve any fish that were attracted to the light (or to the flying bugs, that the light will attract).



Here is a design for a small cantilever fishing net. The edges of the net should be weighted with small stones or lead fishing weights, to help it to sink when in use. This net could be set up along the bank of a lake or river, or on the end of an improvised fishing pier, or from a primitive houseboat, canoe catamaran, or any stable boat or raft.

(Note: For survival use only - please do not violate any fish and game laws, during normal times.)



Here is a row of large cantilever fishing nets, each at the end of a small fishing pier.

The largest version of the cantilever fishing net design, traditionally used in China and Thailand, is about 30 feet in height. It consists of the cantilever, built on the end of a small fishing pier, which supports one large net, and holds it suspended above the water, in the raised position. The net is held open by four poles, which extend from the end of the cantilever to each of the four corners of the net. The other end of the structure has a counterweight, made from heavy stones or log sections, and ropes used for pulling down on the counterweight, to raise the net back out of the water. The net is lowered by the weight of a man climbing out onto the cantilever beam.



The net is lowered, by the weight of a man climbing out onto the cantilever beam.



The net is raised, by pulling down on ropes tied to the counterweight end of the beam.